Bases for a New Irish Land Act.

The German mail steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, from Bremen the 4th and Southampton the 7th of September, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing our special European correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to the day of sailing from

A return issued by the central administration of the German Zollverein shows that the receipts for the first cuarter of 1889 amounted to 5,442,684 thalers (3f. 75c. each) against 6,075,456 thalers in the corresponding period of the previous year, being a diminution of 632,772 thalers. A large portion of the deficit arises from a reduction of the import duty

The state of the works on the Mont Cents tunnel on the 31st August was as follows:-During the month 68 metres 40c. (3 ft. 35 in. each) had been executed from the south, and 58m. 25c, from the north, making a total completed of 10,135m. 55c., and leaving 2,084m. 45c. still to be pierced.

M. Ledru Roilla has written a letter, which appears in the French papers, stating that directly after the amnesty was signed an order was sent to the outports to arrest him should he arrive from England. He was to be detained until his alleged accomplices were sent for from Cayenne to identify nim. Not liking the prospect of an indefinite confinement within the walls of a prison, he thought it better to remain in exile, although anxious to return to France. The Siecle, commenting upon the letter, says the government is bound in honor to answer it.

The Paris journals continued to discuss at great length the speech of Prince Napoleon. The conservative papers, and particularly the Public and the repudiate the Prince's views as too advanced. On the other hand those of the Tiers-parti range themselves generally on the side of his Highness. The Presse and the Liberte, as well as the Opinion Nationale, are favorable to the ideas expressed by the Emperor's cousin. As to the Reveil it confines itself to saying that "M. Napoleon Bonaparte has recommenced his anthems in favor of beralism." The Temps, the Siccle and the Avenir are more moderate, but remain at variance with the

During the debate on the Senatus Consultum in the French Senate on the 5th of September M. Bonjean asserted that he had no need to say that the Senatur consultum had no firmer partisan than himself, and he would vote for it waether his amendment were adopted or not. There were, however, dangerous omissions in it, and which he proposed to fill up. . . The Senate, in his opinion, already possessed the right of making its own internal regula-tions. The privilege of making interpeliations was of utility only to an opposition, and could in no way attenuate a conflict between the government and the legislative body; then the right of veto only provided for those situations in which the intervention of the Senate was the least necessary, as the Chief of the State had always the power of refusing his sanction to bills. Besides, of all the modes of interposition a veto was the most odious to those on whom it was imposed and the most persions to those who exercised it. Louis XVI., and President Johnson, of the United States, had experienced that truth, although in a different measure.

In the French Senate, on the 4th inst., an amendment of M. Bonjean, giving the power of initiating laws to the Senate, as well as to the Emperor and the Corps Législatif, was rejected by an immense majority, as was also one brought forward by Count de Sartiges, demanding that any difference between the Senate and the legislative body should be settled by a joint committee. Another amendment, to the effect that the President of the legislative body should be elected for six years, subject to the ap-proval of the Emperor, was also rejected.

Serious dissensions are said to prevall in the

Lord Granard writes to advocate, as a solution of the Irish land question, the extension to the whole country of what is kown as Ulster tenant right. This tenant right is not a matter of legal obligation, but consists in a "gracious custom," as it is termed, by which an outgoing tenant is allowed to sell the good will of his farm to the highest bidder, the sum realized being sometimes more than the value of the

The Countess d'Alteyrac recently, as is known, appeared as plaintiff in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, in an action to enforce a bond which was given to her by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, whom she had hved for many years as his wife. The expenses of this suit have led to her bankruptcy. Several meetings and applications have taken place in the bankruptcy court, but without any satisfactory result. It now appears that the Countess has offered to compromise with her creditors, and th sne is in a position to make them an offer. An early day has been appointed for a meeting of the various parties interested in the matter, and all those who option of voting as to whether they consider the is, it is said, no doubt that there will be a unanimity satisfactory, which course will end what has been

Ten or twelve bundred English volunteers will attend at the shooting fêtes in Liege.

An application involving a curious law question was made at the Mariborough street police court, London. The proprietor of a grave, purchased of the Highgate Cemetery Company, was prohibited by the company putting up a tombstone on which it was stated that his child died from "the mortal effects of vaccination." The purchase of the grave was subject to the stipulation that the tombstone should be "of a design to be approved by the company." Mr. Knox, to whom the applicant came for advice, declined to discuss the question whether this condition included the inscription; but he suggested that the difficulty might be tided over by adding the words "according to the verdict of a coroner's jury." If not so settled the applicant must test his right in a legal way.

Police testimony was again discredited in the Worship street Police Court, London. The case was a charge of creating a disturbance in the Pavilion theatre and of assaulting the police. Three constables were engaged. After one of them had given evidence, two others, who had not been in court, to draw out a sharp reproof from the sitting magis-"that the case had been wilfully exaggerated" by

A complaint against the superior of the Catholic Convent Schools, Clarendon square, London, was made at the Clerkenwell Police Court. A man stated that his daughter, who was between eighteen and ninteen years of age, and was received into the schools eight years ago, had been sent to America without his having been made acquainted with the fact that the journey was to be made. The magistrate directed inquiries into the truth of the story to be made by one of the warrant officers of the

Nery unsatisfactory accounts have been received from Saint Petersburg of the great August fair of Nijhni Novgorod. According to the Ezchange Gathe only goods that have found a favorable sale are fashionable wares and articles de luxe of hand, there being absolutely no demand for it. The supply of cotton is deficient and the sale of furs bad not commenced. At date, August 21, about 12,000 chests of tea had been disposed of at 117 roubles for superior, and 106 roubles for second qualities. Later advices say that the supply of Asiatic cotton is considerably less than that of last year, in consequence of which the price has risen and transactions have taken place at the rate of fourteen roubles the pood of

Prince Karageorgewicz; who stands charged with ity in the murder of Prince Michael of Servia,

as to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, and especially with reference to Mrs. Burton's suggestion, in which her husband concurred, that the great traveller is probably held in captivity by the negro king of Cazembe. Sir Roderick is not despondent. He adheres to the theory which he laid down at the anniversary of the British Geographical Society that the cutlets from Lake Tanganyika flow westward to the Atlantic, and that Livingstone is following their The mighty Congo may be one of these outlete, and Livingstone will, Sir Roderick believes, again emerge, as he did after his first great journey,

on the western shores of Africa. The family of the late Earl of Rosse, the distin guished astronomer, have erected to his memory in the parish church, Parsonstown, Ireland, a chaste cenotaph, with the following inscription chiselled in ecclesiastical text, with rubricated capitals:-

In ecclesiastical text, with rubricated capitals:—
In remembrance of William, third Earl of Rosse, born June 11, 1850; died october 31, 1867, after a long suffering, borne as a brave man and a true Christian. Sprung from a distinguished race, eminently gitted both in body and mind, his use of these bleasings was worthy of him. In the university he won the highest honors; in the House of Commons, when he represented the Kings county, as afterwards in the House of Lords, he was conspicuous for his integrity, judgment, great practical talent and devotion to the best interests of his country. Admirable in all the relations of life, as a husband, a father and a landiord. He was renowned in the loftest rauge of science, and he revealed to mankind, by the unrivaded creation of his genius, a wider vision of the glory of God.

ENGLAND.

The Public Revenue—Sources of Income (From the London Times, Sept. 7.1

The finance accounts just issued show that in the ast financial year ending the 31st of March, 1869, the duty on foreign spirits produced £4,330,869; on home-made spirits, £10,556,218; on foreign wine, £1,521,397; on malt, £6,527,708. All these items are larger than in the preceding year. The duty on tobacco and snuff produced £6,496,512, which is rather less than in the year before. Tea paid its rather less than in the year before. Tea paid its tax of £2,696,556, and sugar and molasses £5,694,668, both sums smaller toan those of the preceding year. Foreign corn paid £897,890. The railway passenger tax, an ever increasing item, reached £490,297. The duty on probates of wills and administrations, a varying source of taxation, declined a little, viz., to £1,591,729, and the duty on legacies and successions to £2,769,710; this last item in the preceding year had reached £2,882,747, the largest amount ever collected under this head in any one year, and exceeding by nearly £400,000 the sum which, in 1857, was estimated by the Computoiler as the maximum that would be reached. Bill stamps in the year 1867-68 produced £698,483, and the inland revenue penny stamp on receipts, draits, &c., advanced as usual, and brought in £567,455. The linkabited noise ditus shows an increase as usual, and produced £111,512. The duty on armorial bearings advanced to £68,763. The linkabited noise ditus shows an increase as usual, and produced £1314,345. The income tax, raised to six pence, brought in £8,623,607 within the year. The woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown produced £360,000 for the Exchequer. Among the minor items hair powder produced £975. Cards brought more than £10,000 to the public parse. larger than in the preceding year. The duty on

Alleged American Commercial Fraud. The London Star of the 6th of September contains

The London Star of the 6th of September contains the following police report:—
At the Mansion House the American named W. W. Whelpley was to have been brought up for further examination, before Alderman Gobriel, upon the charge of obtaining £1,000 from Messra. Simpson & Mason, timber brokers, of St. Peter's alley, Cornhill, by means of forged bnils of lading, purporting to relate to a large quantity of valuable timber which was represented to be on its way to England from Canada.

was represented to be on its way to Landa.

Mr. Lewis again attended to prosecute.

It will be remembered that it was proved on the former examination that the prisoner, by means of a forged letter of introduction, induced the prosecutors to consent to advanced him the sum of £1,000 upon the security of four bills of lading which he handed to them, and which turned out to be forgeries in every respect no such turned out to be forgeries in every respect no such turned out to be as was represented being on board the vessels named in the instruments.

When the prisoner was apprehended nearly 500 when the prisoner was apprehended nearly 500 to the control of the on board the vessels named in the instruments. When the prisoner was apprehended nearly 600 sovereigns and a quantity of valuable jewelry, the produce of the money obtained by the fraud, were found in his possession. He was apprehended while partaking of a champagne supper with his

When the Alderman had taken his seat, Mr. Lewis id that he had to ask for a further remand, as the brisoner was too ill to attend.

Alderman Gabriel said that that being the case, the inquiry must of course be adjourned.

Mr. Lewis then applied that the money found in the possession of the prisoner should be handed over to the prosecutors. It was clearly the produce of the check that had been obtained from the prosecutors.

cutors.

The Alderman acceded to the application, but he declined at present making any order with respect The inquiry was then adjourned.

IRELAND.

The Land Question Agitation-Mr. Gladstone In the Field. The London Star of the 6th of September pub lished the following:-

Mr. Gladstone has written to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from Dubin in favor of an amnesty to the political prisoners. The following is his letter:—

his letter:—

No. 10 DOWNING STREET,

P. TALTY, Esq., and W. J. P. MUDTHIALL, Sept. 1, 1893,
GENTLEMIN - Mr. Gladston-Dr. Modernooff, Esq., -GENTLEMIN - Mr. Gladston-Dr. Modernooff, Esq., -GENTLEMIN - Mr. Gladston-Dr. Modernooff, Esq., -GENTLEMIN - Mr. Gladston-Dr. Mr. Cladwing as copy of the resolutionpassed at the meeting of the North City Ward, Dublin, in favor
of the grant of an amnesty to political prisoners in Ireland.
Mr. Gladstone wishes me to assure you that he will not fail
to give his most express attention to this important question.
I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. B. GURDON.
It will be recollected that the Control I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. B. GURDON.
It will be recollected that the Select Committee
on the Valuation of Ireland agreed to report the evidence only, with a view to their reappointment next
session. The following, however, is given as the
draft report which the Financial Secretary to the
Treasury, Mr. Ayrton, was prepared to submit, and
which may be supposed to represent the views of
the government, subject, of course, to modification
by further evidence which may be produced next
session:

SCOTLAND.

Queen Victoria in the Trossachs-Open Air Enjoyments.

[From the London Times, Sept. 6.]
On Saturday the Queen and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, accompanied by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, visited Loch Lomond. The royal party left Invertrossachs about nine o'clock in the morning, and after a short and pleasant drive reached Loch Katrine. Here a special steamer was in wating to convey her Majesty to Stronachiachar, near the other end of the lake. Arrived at this Highland hamlet the royal party again entered carriages and proceeded to Inversnaid, on the enst shore of Loch Lomond, about five miles from its northern extremity. The queen and the Princesses, with their attendants, at once went on board the Prince Consort, an elegant saloon steamer which had been chartered for the occasion. The royal party sailed down the east side of Loch Lomond, in the direction of Balloch, as far as Inch Murrin, the most distant of a group of charming issess which lend great beauty to the lake. Turning at this point, the steamer proceeded up to the head of Loch Lomond, this time keeping close to the western shore, and afterwards steamed again for inversnaid, whence her Majesty and the Princesses returned to Invertrossachs by the same route which had been followed in the morning was dull, and rather unpromising, but as the day wore on the sun broke forth, and although the haze never altogether cleared away from the hillops the sublime scenery of the lake was seen to considerable advantage. On board the Prince Consort, Colonel Ponsonly pointed out to the Queen and the Princesses the various places of interest, the gailant Colonel supplementing his own information on the subject by inquiries which he addressed to Mr. A. Smollett, late M. P. for Dumbartonshire, who was on board, along with a number of gentlemen representing the directors of the Loch Lomond Steamboat Company. The Queen took the most lively interest in the scenery, and during a considerable portion of the sait her Majesty and the Princess Louise were engaged in making sketches. Before leaving the Prince Onsort As Majesty and the Princess Louise were engaged in making sketches. Before leaving the Prince Onsort As the various landing stages small about of these party left Invertrossachs about nine o'clock in the morning, and after a short and pleasant drive.

tators had congregated, but as it was evident that the royal party was desirous of privacy and quiet, anything like demonstrative welcome was avoided.

FRANCE.

M. Chevalier on the Senatus Consultum. At the sitting of the French Senate on Septem ber 1, the order of the day being the adjourned de bate on the Senatus Consultum, M. Michel Cheva-Her delivered an eloquent speech, of which the fol

lowing is a brief resume. He said:—

As we are unanimous on one point, namely, in our desire to find the fittest means for passing without too great a shock from the authoritative to the liberal empire, so I should be ungrateful were I not to say that we are all of one mind in paying homage to the sagacity of Napoleon III. In perceiving that the moment was come to modify our constitutional organization. A certain crisis, similar to those which periodically agitate this country, seemed to be approaching; the Emperor has dispelled the danger, and this great act will not stand for the one of least value in the estimation of posterity. Gentlemen, there is a man who has spread a prodigious justre not only on France, but on the whole world—I mean Napoleon I. We who are no longer young have been able to converse with men of the end of the last century and the beginning of the present, and thus are enabled to form an idea of the yiolence of the passions then raging, necessifating a system of compression, without which, society would have torn itself to pieces.

Here the honorable member gave a rapid sketch of the constitution of An VIII., recognising the exist ence of three great bodies-the Senate, the Legisla tive Body, and the Council of State-and went on to show that the regime of the second empire was borrowed from the other, although now about to be modified by the Senatus Consultum. He con-

modified by the Senatus Consultum. He continued:—

But there is another system, adopted in all constitutional countries except France—that of two Chambers equally endowed with the constituent and legislative faculties and having immense privileges, even to the power of life and death over chizens, which, however, they seldom use. The most remarkable application of the system is found in England and the United States. In both these countries the two Chambers stand on equality in point of rights. Here, however, it is evident that the government clings to the first system emanating from the constitution of An VIII. The new Senatus Consultum has the character of that regime, and you will undoubtedly vote it. England took 600 years to realize the system of government under which she exists. She conquered it by degrees, by the sweat of new brow—by her money, as well as by her blood! The Normans had founded in England an absolute government. Two hundred years later, in 1215, the barons forced the Magna Charta from John a bad man, a man whose word could not be relied on. But in spite of this great Charta, England, before she enjoyed her present prerogatives, had to go through riots, civil war, the Wars of the Rosses, and the republic—which was glorious, but which was not peaceuily established. On the contrary it was marked by incrediole abuses, by the scanfold, by the tribunals presided over by Jeffreys, a sort of royallst Founder Tinville, a rascal and a coward, as despicable as was Fouquier Tinville. Wars and the second of the House was expelled from it, as was Manuel from ours, and that for having published a pamphiet entitled "The Crisis." Suci are some of the trials which England had to undergo before she enjoyed her present position. Do not, therefore, let us be discouraged. We should not be men, but angels, we're we to arrive suddenly at a perfect political and social organization.

AFRICA.

The London Telegraph contains the following

The London Telegraph contains the following communication:—

I think Sir Roderick Murchison's faith in the safety of Dr. Livingstone is, upon the whole, well founded. I do not believe that he has been killed by the natives, for the Africans, unless they be Moliammedans, are not in the habit of killing travellers; but as he is not a young man, and the last letters received from him informed us that he had lost his medicine chest. I think that it is within the bounds of probability that'he may have succumbed to some violent attack of lever or dysentery. But supposing, as I most ardently hope to be the case, that he is in the land of the living, then I think that Mrs. Burton's theory that he is in some sense a prisoner at Cazembe or cisewhere, has great probability in it. From all that we know of them it would seem that the people of the lake regions requiently detain travellers as long as they can not, perhaps, from it will, or with the view of plundering them—although it is quite natural that they should wish to acquire as much as they can of the stranger's wealth—but because they are not in a position to forward, without danger to themselves, the traveller on his way. The whole system of African poincy is based upon the principle of avoiding responsibility. The fear of incurring responsibility enters into all their transactions, and especially with strangers. Take the following case, drawn from my own experience in Africa, as an illustration of what I mean:

A traveller arrives at the chief village of a fribe, suchronous with his arrival a disease breaks out in the village, an accident happens to the chief or some of his family, or any other casualty occurs. The traveller is regarded as in some way the cause of this misfortune, but those who sent him on, rather than he, are held to be responsible for the lil effects of his visit, and if they have not by previous negoriations secured themselves against the consequences of any possible disaster they are compelled to compensate the sufferers for the damage they ha

In peace.
To some such detention, from some such cause, I cannot but think Dr. Livingstone's long silence is owing. If it be so I have no fear but that we shall soon hear of his safety, for African political complications do not last very long.

SEPTEMBER 6. HENRY ROWLEY.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE GALE.

(From the Cape God Gazette.)

On the afternoon of the gale two young men of West sandwich, named Gibbs, went out in the bay fishing in a dory. The gale coming upon them carried away their sail and upset their boat, they clinging to the wreck. One of them, who could swim, divisted himself of his boots, took an oar and struck out for the shore, which was about a mile distant, telling the other, who could not swim, to cling to the wreck and he would save him. After reaching the shore he constructed a rafe, composed of several rails, which he secured with his banis, by teering them into strips for the purpose, haunched it and started to the rescue of his companion. When within a few rods of him the raft was deshed to pieces. He clang to one of the rails, took his companion to hang on to the boat, and struck out for the shore. He then constructed another launch with bards, which he secured by tearing his drawers into strips and a few mals. With this he started for the wreck, and when within a short distance of the boat the raft was again demotished by the wayes. He now took to the wreck, cut the anchor rope, and the wind having abated drifted ashore, where the boat was righted and balled out. They then divided ciothes and started for the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle.] [From the Cape Cod Gazette.]

[From the Pawrucket Gazette and Chronicle.] (From the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle.)
Four young ladies of Attlebore started in a carryan on Wednesday of last week to attend a camp meeting, and while on their way home were overtaken by the gale. The wind lifted the body and rear wheels of their carriage and themselves into the air, and deposited them in not the gentlest minner in the highway. The horse went off with the lorward wheels and sought shelter in a stable. One of the young ladies pursued him and approached the stable in a sad plyni. She had nothing on her head but her hair, and this, which was of great length, was spread by the wind horizontally. She was without a shawl, and of course wringing we, and altogether she presented a singular appearance. Approaching the stable and seeing the funitive borse she claimed the animal. A man in charge of the premises asked her if she wanted to take him then. She replied in the affirmative, and on being asked where she was going said she was "going asked where she was going said she was "going home." And thereupon she took the reins, mounted the lorward axietree and drove off white the storm was raging in its greatest fury. What became of her or her companions or the carryali we have not heard.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE HIDAM WOODRUFF.

(From the New York Spirit of the Times.)
By the laudable exertions of Mr. George C. Hall, of Brooklyn, seconded by the aid of many other gentlemen, a suitable monument has just been erected over the grave of the lamented and well remembered Hiram Woodruff. It is chaste, substantial and valuable, like the fame and character of the man whose memory it has been erected to commemorate, and it bears the following inscription:—

HIRAM WASHINGTON WOODRUFF,
Born February 22, 1817. Died March 18, 1867,
THIS MONUMENTS PRITTY YEARS.

Engaged for a per was Engored By His Frience,
Engaged for a per was Engored by His Frience,
Engaged for a per was Engored By His Friends,
Engaged for a per was Engored By His Friends,
Engaged for a per was Engored By His Friends,
Engaged for a per was Engored By His Friends,
Engaged for a per was Engored By His Friends,
Engaged for a per was a per was

In after years, when all those who knew him intimately will have long passed away, Hiram's memory will endure. Many visitors to the lofty heights of the cemetery where his ashes lie intered, while gazing upon the pleasant land and the distant sea, will ask for the spot:

Where may the grave of the Knight of Oreilian?
Where may the grave of that good Knight be?
By the marge of a brook on the slope of Heivellyn.
Under the boughs of a young birch tree.
The oak that in summer was pleasant to hear,
That rustled is autumn all withered and sere,
That whistled and grounde through the winter alone—
He hash goos, and a birch in his place has grown!
The Knight's bones are dust!
His good sword is rust.
His spirit to with the saints,
We grast!

Increasing Discontent Against De Rodas' Administration.

The Atrocities of the Volunteers to be Investigated.

The steamship Mariposa, Captain Campbell, from Havana the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings news of interest up to date of sailing

Opposition of the Spanish Residents to Intervention-Their Suspicions of the Regency Circular of the Spanish Clubs-Grum Against Rodus-The American Squadron The Fight at Tunas-Interesting Details-Recruiting-Destruction of Estates-The Next Crop-Political Prisoners-Sequestra-tions-Spanish Reports.

The Spanish residents of Cuba are loyal to the nonarchy and patriotic, but they seem to have no great liking for the Regency. Indeed, they suspect it, and most of them, still believing that the insur rection can be put down, are shaping their oppo-sition to any project which it may entertain for the sale or relinquishment of the island. This oppo-sition manifested itself more particularly in the Spanish Club, Casino Español, and your rather startling propositions have been most favorably received within its walls and beneath the mask of social intercourse. As for example:-The establish ment of an independent government, to remain in entire harmony with the people of Spain, monarchs, because successful revolutionists, until the election of a king or some other event which shall happily

A circular addressed to all the volunteers of the island proposing the establishment of club organisations throughout the island, to be in relation with pated that the Captain General will endeavor to pu stop to political discussions in this and other clubs, and then come what may, perhaps a trip to Spain for his Excellency—a la Dulce. The recent trip of Rodas to Maranzas is now said to have had some connection with this matter, and he was advised by the Governor there and other leading officiais that in case of any proposition for the sale of the island or the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans, there would be great and uncontrollable disorders among the volun-teers. To prevent these or to suppress them it was proposed to arm all professedly loyal persons, whether Caban or Spaniard, but it was not accepted, as being too difficult and too dan-gerous. That his Excellency is thoughtfully alive to the gravity of the situation, in view of the possible action of the United States, there is no doubt, Whether ae will be able to meet it or no is problem atical. The Spaniards look with dread upon the fitting out the squadron designed for these waters. fitting out the squadron designed for these waters. Last year American war vessels here excited their laughter; and well they might, as they compared the instruiteant guabouts with the magnificent frigates of Spain, England and France. But they have ceased. The north wind brings down the sound of hammers, and they say it pressages a hurricane. Meanwhile they prepare to meet it, may be anticipated. So the action of the United States should be at least cotemporary with the arrival of her squadron, if at all immical to Spanish domination on this island.

at least cotemporary with the arrival of her squarron, if at all immical to Spanish domination on this island.

The great fight at Las Tunas—as described in my correspondence of the 9th—continues the subject of conversation, and, though no further information has been received, in the mouths of Cubans and Spaniards the story cakes a thousand curious shapes. That a number of prisoners were burned when the prison building was fired to prevent its failing into the hands of the insurgents there is no doubt. The Captain General is naturally very indignant at this. A Spanish officer present at the battle says the Cubans approached the infrenchments with great bravery, but rather like a mob than an army, without any pretensions to lime of battle. Before daylight on the morning of the attack a body of Spaniarids, dressed precisely like the insurgents, with the lone star in tin upon their hats, went out, and, coming upon the Cuban encampment, commenced shouting, "Fira Cuba Librer!" "Fira Labendencia I" and only of them when sleeping or unsuspicious of the presence of a foe. They were not discovered until the gray of them when sleeping or unsuspicious of the presence of a foe. They were not discovered until the gray of the morning, when they fied, hotly pursued, to their intrenchments. The sergeant, as he rode behind the works, gaily exclaimed, "They smelt me!" and he was much applauded. Happily truth and poetical justice go hand in hand in furnishing a sequel to the story: new as killed during the day.

There is no doubt that great ruin and desolation have come upon Tunas and its inhabitants. Many of the latter, driven from their houses, are wandering about the country destitute, and in danger from both Cubans and Spaniards. Some were trying to make their way to Puerto Padre.

Recruiting for the battallon intended for the field and known as Guias de Rodas goes on very slowly, some 44 men have been r

Some 4-22 men have been raised in Havana and in Matanzas, and other places some 200 more.

In Nevitas recruiting is going on among the blacks, and eighty had been enlisted at last accounts General Puello, commanding in Perto Principe, had but small satisfaction of his black allies, who joined him soon after his arrival, and on account of his beeng a negro, as they soon afterwards fied, taking with them a considerable number originally in the Spanish ranks.

From the Cuatro Villas, Sancti Spiritus, Moron, Puerto Principe and other points, encounters are officially reported, all with the same character and with the same result; that is, favorable to the Spanish ranks.

The Diario has information from Mapzanillo to the effect that a column, commanded by Lieuenaut Colonel Juan Lopez del Campillo, composed of troops and volunteers, attacked the Insurgent chief Modesto Diaz in his formidable intrenchments near the River Yara, took them and routed the rebeits, killing fourteen. The pursuit continued for some days and until they took refuge in the Sierra.

The destruction of estates continues. The insurgents have burned several belonging to the Ysnazes, near Trindiad. They have given large sums to support the volunteers and forces employed in guarding estates.

The insurgents recently came to the estate of Mr. Terry, near Chenfuegos, and carried off twenty-six negroes, twenty-three Chinamen, the overseer and others of the pince. Dut did not burn it.

Before his departure for the North, and under baleer's administration, Señor Soldama obtained permission to keep some twenty five or thirty armed men on his estates near Matanzas. These recently endeavored to exacte the negroes to rise, and the thing coming to the ear of the Chief of the Guardia Civil he went to the estates and killed nine of them. They were mostly Canary Islanders.

The planters of Colon and Jaguey Grande believe that it will be impossible to make the next year's crop of sugar, as all the negroes to rise, and then they will be impossible to make the next

referred to. Captain Ampudia acceded to their request, and a few hours after they returned with the news that they had consummated the assassina-tion. This news, however, is not positive, although Officially nothing is known, though the death of Donato Marmol has several times been announced. We, however, see him in new engagements, to the

On the evening of the 1st inst. two prisoners,

one white and the other colored, arrived here, brought by two of the mobilized. They were taken

to hear the opinions and the delight of the Catalan

volunteers, who believed they would be shot the

next morning. Some were of opinion that they should be immediately shot and dragged along the streets; but great was their dissatisfaction when they learned that they were not prisoners of a politithey learned that they were not prisoners of a political character and would be released the next day.

A new company of volunteers is now to be organized here, to be denominated "Flankers of the battalion of order." The commander of the same will be Mr. Floy de la Sierra, administrator of the customs of this city. On Sunday, 5th instant, at 5 A. M., they will have a campaign mass on the boulevard of this place, and will proceed afterwards to the Cobre, where they are to partake of a dinner at the sole expense of Mr. Floy de la Sierra. It is unnecessary to add that the volunteers of this new corps are the same that composed the other battalions, and who have abandoned their ranks to enlist in the new company, stiracted by the novelty. Our Governor, Mr. Simon de la Torre, also thinks of going to Cobre to pass a season there, which is to begin the 5th of this month, on "Carldad" day, the patron saint of that village. It is supposed there will be great feastings and amusements, on which occasion the president of the village has been authorized to give a salute with campon. The Governor of this city will be accompanied by the "Guias of General La Torre." On the 3d inst. it was reported here that there had been an engagement between the volunteers of Miguel Perez, of Guantanamo, and General Lordan, that Perez had been seriously wounded and had routed Jordan, killing seventy of his men and taking sixty grisoners. This after, it is said, took place at Yoguas, distant some ten leagues from the city. With such a plausible motive the volunteers paraded our streets with a band of music, crying hurrah and other magic cries or exclamations. To-day the veil under which the trutu lay has been removed, and, to the great pain of the volunteers, it turns out that there is no such thing. The only point of truth in the whole statement was the wounding of Perez, caused by a volley from the insurgents concealed in ambush.

It is also reported that the insurgent Colonel Eduardo del Marmol desires to pass over to the Spanish ical character and would be released the next day.

there is no such thing. The only point of truth in the whole statement was the wounding of Perez, caused by a volley from the insurgents concealed in ambush.

It is also reported that the insurgent Colonel Eduardo del Marinol desires to pass over to the Spanish government with 300 of his subordinates. The truth of this is not known; but it is supposed it will turn out a hoax, like the engagement of Perez.

Colonel Lopez Cámara leaves this evening in the steamer Cleinfuegor for Manzanillo. He will proceed to Bayamo and Jiguani to institute a legal process against Colonel Palacios and Valimaseds, on account of the assassinations committed on several respectable persons of this city. Said Colonel Cámara runs a great risk in this mission, for the assassins spare no means of escaping from the punishment of their crimes. The news of this butchery has caused a tremendous sensation in this city, and many of the few young men who still remained in it have taken to the field to unite themselves to their brothers to fight for the independence of their country and to help to drive away the tyrants who desolate it. About a week since some fifty young men, relatives of the murdered victims, left on an expedition. Another is being organized, and soon hope to evade the vigilance of the guards posted on the outskirts of the city.

The captain of the mobilized volunteers, Campillo, is also being tried for robberies and for abuses committed by himselt and the body under his command. Many tobacco planters and poor farmers are presenting themselves, complaining and claiming to-bacco and other products which Campillo caused them to surrender under the penalty of being shot. The government has taken passession of several stores and warehouses where Campillo had stored and deposited the effects he had robbed in the various districts where he operated with the mobilized volunteers. Some 300 bales of tobacco aione have been found, Notwithstanding this the government has not broken Campilio from the service and has only moved himps a las

THE STOWE-BYRON CASE.

Defence of Lord Byron-Lady Anne Barnard and Lady Byron's Statements-Sir Walter

and Lady Byron's Statements—Sir Walter Scott's Opinion.

To the Editor of the London Times:—
I have waited in expectation of a categorical denial of the horrible charge brought by Mrs. Beecher Stowe against Lord Byron and his sister, on the alleged authority of the late Lady Byron, Such denial has been only indirectly given by the letter of Messra. Wharton and Fords in your impression of yesterday. That letter is amficient to prove that Lady Byron nover contemplated the use

density and teach what been emissed at leasurement of concept profile, commanding in Pertor Principle, and the concept profile of the control of the control

Here he was pleased with me, too, for a little while. I star we set that seased his memory that I was his loved to that been unequal and pertured. Her situation in a short time might have entitled her to some tenderuses, but the made no claim on him perfect that had induced her to marry him—all was wanty, they and to you wanty, they and to you wanty they are to make no claim on him was wanty, they and to you wanty and they have been they been

iron them soften and sadden my thoughts. But I have not thanked you, dearest Lady Anne, for your kindness in regard to a principal object—that of rectifying false impressions. It trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord Byron in any way; for though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend; and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified. It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general; it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable—that my own must have been broken before his could have been touched. I would rather represent this as my misfortune than as his guilt; but, surely, that misfortune than as he sguilt; but, surely, that misfortune han as he sguilt; but, surely, that misfortune han as no to be made my crime! Such are my feelings; you will judge how to act, this allusions to me in "Childe Harold" are cruel and cold, but with such a semblance as to make me appear so, and to attract all sympathy to himself. It is said in this poem that hatred of him will be taught as a lesson to his child. I might appeal to all who have ever neard me speak of him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholy unrequited affection; but, so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be not to remember him too kindly. I do not seek the sympathy of the world, but I wish to be known by those whose opinion is valuable and whose kindness is dear to me.

A BYRON.

valuable and whose kindness is dear to me.

Among such my dear Lady Anne, you will ever be remembered by your truly affectionate

A. BYRON.

It is the province of your readers (of the London Times) and of the world at large to Judge between the two testimonies now before them—Lady Byron's in 1816 and 1818, and that put forward in 1809 by Mrs. B. Stowe, as communicated by Lady Byron's in 1816 and 1818, and that put forward in 1809 by Mrs. B. Stowe, as communicated by Lady Byron's can be but two alternatives in the case—either Mrs. B. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron and been that led into error and misstatement, or we must conclude that, under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow. Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with a hallucination in respect of the particular point in question.

The reader will admire the noble but severe character displayed in Lady Byron's letter; but those who keep in view what her first impressions were, as above recorded, may probably place a more lenient interpretation than hers upon some of the incidents alleged to Byron's discredit. I shall conclude with some remarks upon his character, written shortly after his death by a wise, virtuous and charitable judge, the late

BY WALTER SCOTT.

Ilkewise in a letter to Lady Anne Barnard:—

Fletcher's account of poor Byron is extremely interesting. I had always a strong attachment to that unfortunate, though most richly gifted man, because I thought I saw that his virtues (and he had many) were his own, and his eccentricities the result of an irritable temperament, which sometimes approached nearly to mental disease. Those who are gifted with strong nerves, a regular temper and habitual self-command are not perhaps aware how much of wast they think virtue they owe to constitution; and such are but too severe judges of men like Byron, whose mind, like a day of alternate storm and sunshine, is all dark shades and stray gleams of light, instead of the twilding raps which Huminates happier though less distinguished morta